

4.—*New Species of Cleridæ (Coleoptera) in the Entomological Collection of the South African Museum.*—By SIGM. SCHENKLING.

SUB-FAM. CLERINI.

GEN. GYPONYX, Gorb.

GYPONYX ALBOSPARSUS, n. sp.

Brunneus, nitidus, albo-pilosus, capite densissime ruguloso, prothorace sparsim punctato, disco et lateribus rugulosis, elytris rufo-brunneis, antice pallido- et fusco-marmoratis, ad medium usque regulariter striato-punctatis, corpore subtus, antennis pedibusque rufo-brunneis.—Long. 10 mm.—Orange River.

Prothorax one-fifth longer than broad, strongly shiny, with solitary punctures on the disc and a broad longitudinal impression in the middle, in which several longitudinal wrinkles are discernible, the weakly rounded sides of the prothorax very finely rugulose. Elytra reddish brown, becoming somewhat paler posteriorly, the anterior portion up to a little behind the middle irregularly sprinkled with yellow spots, with some darker spots in between, beset also with longitudinal rows of round but not very densely placed punctures, as far as the marmorated portion of the elytra extends. Hind margins of abdominal segments yellow.

GYPONYX SPONSALIS, n. sp.

Niger, longe albo-pilosus, capite dense, prothorace sparsim punctato, illo antice ruguloso, hoc lateribus vermiculatis, elytris regulariter striato-punctatis, antice sanguineis, pone medium fascia flava ad suturam late abbreviata; abdomine brunneo, rufo-marginato.—Long. 15.5 mm.—Southern Rhodesia (Buluwayo).

Head with black palps and antennæ, weakly shiny, densely and distinctly punctate, rugulose in front, especially between the eyes. Prothorax black, opaquely shiny, as long as broad, strongly widened and rounded at the sides, provided in front with a transverse furrow

which is produced posteriorly in the middle, behind this with a weak transverse impression, and on the disc with a distinct longitudinal one in which are several longitudinal wrinkles and deeper punctures, the surface otherwise only extremely sparingly punctuated, weakly but densely longitudinally wrinkled at the sides. Elytra blood-red in anterior third, then black, provided behind the middle with a straight yellow transverse band, which is abbreviated and rounded off a long way from the suture and also leaves a narrow black margin along the lateral edge; elytra beset over almost the entire surface with regular longitudinal rows of large, very densely placed, round punctures, the punctuation becoming irregular only shortly before the apex. Sternum shiny black, very finely punctured. Abdomen brown, the margins of the segments red. Whole body clothed with long yellow hairs, which are very dense, particularly on the legs.

This handsome beetle differs in its coloration from all the species of the genus hitherto known, and resembles some species of the likewise mainly African genus *Phlæocopus*, which possesses, however, quite differently constructed antennæ and palps.

GYPONYX GEMELLATUS, n. sp.

Pallidus, albo-pilosus, capite prothoraceque nigro-piceis, dense subtiliter punctatis, hoc transversim et longitudinaliter sulcato, elytris pallidis, fusco-maculatis, striato-punctatis, striis pro parte gemellatis.—Long. 7.5 mm.—Cape Colony (Ookiep).

Very like *G. indicus*, but smaller and relatively broader. The punctures of the elytra are approximated in pairs posteriorly, at least those alongside the suture, the interspaces between these rows of punctures are darker coloured, giving the elytra a striped appearance, besides which several irregular dark brown spots occur also in front. The under side and the legs are uniformly yellow.

GYPONYX ELEGANS, n. sp.

Pallidus, albo-pilosus, capite prothoraceque flavo-testaceis, illo densissime subtilissime punctulato, hoc transversim et longitudinaliter sulcato, elytris seriatim punctatis, fusco-irroratis, pedibus longis, pallidis, brunneo nigroque annulatis et maculatis.—Long. 6 mm.—Transvaal (Lydenburg District).

A very slender pale form related to *G. indicus*. Head brownish yellow, very densely and extremely finely punctured, the frons broadly impressed. Prothorax reddish yellow, with a dark longi-

tudinal stripe on each side, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as wide, the sculpturing like that of *G. pallidus*, Schklg., the areas of the prothorax, however, much more elevated, so that five distinct tubercles are visible, two pairs close beside one another and a single tubercle behind in front of the scutellum, the sides of the prothorax deeply impressed posteriorly. Elytra almost up to the apex with rows of fine punctures, yellow, with irregular brownish dots. Under side of the remarkably long legs pale yellow, the femora with brown terminal half, the tibiæ brown to black at the base, also shortly before the apex with a blackish ring.

Differs from the related species *indicus*, *gemellatus*, and *pallidus* by the long prothorax.

Synoptic Table of the Genus GYPONYX, Gorb.

1. Elytra not uniformly blood-red or dark red in front.
2. Prothorax not divided into convex areas by longitudinal and transverse grooves
3. Elytra not unicolorous.
4. Prothorax with six very distinct tubercles.
5. Upper side yellow, elytra with four (var. *6-punctatus*, Schklg., with six) black points; legs unicolorous yellowish 17. *nodicollis*, Boh.
- 5a. Prothorax dark, the tubercles yellowish brown; elytra green, yellowish and black marmorate; legs tawny maculate 18. *viridescens*, Hintz.
- 4a. Prothorax without six distinct tubercles.
6. Elytra in the forepart unicolorous yellowish brown, the apex black (sometimes with a large pale spot) 16. *apicalis*, Chev.
- 6a. Elytra otherwise coloured.
7. Elytra with distinct pale spot or pale band at or before the apex.
8. Legs and upper side black, elytra each with three pale spots 8. *sexnotatus*, Boh.
- 8a. Legs brownish or yellowish.
9. Elytra brown, each with three sharply marked pale spots.
10. Elytra with regular rows of punctures 9. *sexmaculatus*, Hintz.
- 10a. Elytra with irregular, finely rugose punctuation 10. *weisei*, Hintz.
- 9a. Elytra without six sharply marked pale spots.
11. Legs unicolorous, at most with paler tarsi.
12. Pale middle band on elytra very distinct; before the apex a round pale spot 5. *abyssinicus*, Gorb.
- 12a. No distinct middle band; before the apex a narrow, band-like, winding pale line 1. *chinensis*, F.
- 11a. Legs not unicolorous, the base of the femora always paler.
13. Elytra punctated almost to the apex, the punctures partly arranged in double rows 2. *natalensis*, Boh. (*Clerus*).
- 13a. Punctuation of elytra reaching only up to or a little beyond the middle.
14. Elytra in front with dark spots on pale ground; prothorax brown or black.
15. Yellow coloration extending almost over two-thirds of the elytra and provided with few dark spots besides the dark punctures. 3. *retrocinctus*, Chev.

- 15a. Yellow coloration extending only up to the middle of the elytra and provided with more or less large dark brown spots, besides the brownish black punctures 4. *brunneo-punctatus*, Hintz.
- 14a. Elytra yellow, with a dark longitudinal dab alongside the margin and almost entirely smoky grey in the posterior half; prothorax red 7. *mitis*, Kl.
- 7a. No pale spot before the apex of the elytra 6. *albosparsus*, Schklg.
- 3a. Elytra unicolorous.
16. Whole upper surface unicolorous.
17. Elytra irregularly finely rugulose, without rows of punctures 10. *rugosus*, Hintz.
- 17a. Elytra with rows of punctures, which are rarely indistinct.
18. Upper side brick-red 11. *miniatus*, Hintz.
- 18a. Upper side not red.
19. Prothorax with three weak tubercles; legs unicolorous 12. *flavus*, Hintz.
- 19a. Prothorax without tubercles; femora red with black apex, tibiæ and tarsi brown 13. *punctatus*, Hintz.
- 16a. Head and prothorax pitchy black, elytra yellowish or greenish brown 14. *virescens*, Chevr.
- 2a. Prothorax divided by several longitudinal and transverse furrows into more or less convex areas.
20. Prothorax as broad as or broader than long.
21. The punctures of the elytra along the suture arranged in double rows posteriorly 18. *gemellatus*, Schklg.
- 21a. Elytra without double rows of punctures.
22. Legs simply yellow; elytra indistinctly punctate 19. *pallidus*, Schklg.
- 22a. Legs yellow with dark knees; elytra more distinctly punctate 17. *indicus*, F.
- 20a. Prothorax much longer than broad, with a dark longitudinal stripe along the sides 20. *elegans*, Schklg.
- 1a. Elytra blood-red or dark red in front.
23. At least half of the elytra red, the white middle band continuous, divided at most by the dark suture 15. *tricolor*, Schklg.
- 23a. One-third only of the elytra red, in the other two-thirds a yellowish white band, which is strongly abbreviated and rounded off at the suture 16. *sponsalis*, Schklg.

GEN. THANASIMUS, Latr.

THANASIMUS PECTORALIS, n. sp.

Niger, nigro-crinitus, capite prothoraceque subtiliter rugulosis, fronte carinata, elytris antice grosse seriatim foveolatis, dein seriatim punctatis, antice sanguineis, fasciis duabus, una mediana, altera ante apicem, flavido-sericeis, pectore abdominisque segmentibus primis rufis.—Long. 8 mm.—Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

Shorter and broader than the other African species of *Thanasimus*, with red bases of the elytra known to me. Head and prothorax entirely black, finely rugulose, frons with a fine but distinct and long keel, antennæ and palps black. Elytra blood-red almost to the middle, then black, on the middle a narrow curved transverse band and before the apex a broad one abbreviated at both ends, densely

clothed with yellowish-white hairs; up to the middle band with rows of coarse pit-like punctures, the punctures behind the middle band, becoming smaller, disappearing before the apex. Legs black, with long white pubescence. Metasternum and the first abdominal segments red.

Synoptic Table of the African Species of Thanasimus with red base of the elytra.

1. Head black.
2. Prothorax black.
3. Head and prothorax coarsely punctate; antennæ yellowish brown; under side black *capicola*, Westw.
- 3a. Head and prothorax finely rugulose; antennæ black; metasternum and base of abdomen red *pectoralis*, n. sp.
- 2a. Prothorax not entirely black.
4. Prothorax red, black in front; band before the apex white; under side black *mutilloides*, Hintz.
- 4a. Prothorax black, red in front; whole apex of elytra yellowish white; abdomen reddish brown, with black apex *weisei*, Hintz.
- 1a. Head red.
5. Elytra with red basal half, white middle band, and a white shoulder-spot; length 14 mm. *versicolor*, Chev.
- 5a. Elytra in front, red along the suture only, spotted with black, two bands and the apex with yellowish-white pubescence; length 4·5 mm. *hintzi*, Schklg.*

GEN. STIGMATIUM, Gray.

STIGMATIUM RHODESIANUM, n. sp. (Sub-Gen. STIGMATIUM, s. str.)

Convexum, opacum, nigrum, nigro-setosum, prothorace elytrorumque basi rufis, elytris albo-maculatis, capite subtiliter punctulato, prothorace dense granuloso, elytris antice grosse seriatim punctatis, corpore subtus, antennis pedibusque nigris.—Long. 7·5 mm.—Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

Head tolerably finely and densely punctate, with solitary black hairs, in front with longer white hairs, antennæ black, distinctly serrated. Prothorax red, densely granulated, with a sharp transverse impression behind the anterior margin, beset with longer black and some paler hairs. Elytra red in front for about one-fifth, then black, in front with very strong, somewhat irregular rows of punctures, the punctures indistinct behind the middle, the interspaces and the suture beset with solitary granules; on the black part of the elytra are four whitish-yellow hairy spots, namely, one on each side of the margin a little before the middle, a common

* This name was proposed by me in "Genera Insectorum, Fam. Cleridæ" (Brussels, 1903), for *Thanasimus bifasciatus*, Hintz (1902), as the latter name had already been given by Kraatz in 1900 to a species from Ceylon.

spot somewhat more posteriorly on the suture (perhaps this median spot sometimes coalesces with the above-mentioned marginal ones to form a curved transverse line), and a larger, bandlike common spot before the apex; the elytra bear solitary black setæ, which are close together, particularly near the base. Under side, antennæ, and legs black, the latter clothed with long white hairs.

Comes near to *Stigm. setigerum*, Schklg., from Obok, which is a true *Stigmatium* and not a *Phæocyclotomus* (as erroneously stated in Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, serie 2, vol. xix., 1899, p. 548).

GEN. APOPEMSIS, Schenckl.

APOPEMSIS SIMPLEX, n. sp.

Nigro-brunnea, dense flavo-pilosa, prothorace nigro, dense subtiliter punctulato, lateribus aureo-villoso, elytris sulcatis et transversim punctatis, ultra medium macula communi e pilis albis formata, pedibus rufo-brunneis, abdominis segmentibus rufo-marginatis.—Long. 9 mm.—Southern Rhodesia (Manica, Christmas Pass).

In this new species the grooves of the elytra are not so deep as in *Apop. pulchra*, Schklg. (Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1903, p. 19), but for the rest the species agree with the latter in all important characters. Head brownish black, with long and dense yellow pubescence, labrum yellow, antennæ black at base, the club formed of the seven last lamellate joints and yellowish brown, with solitary long yellow hairs. Prothorax black, much broader than long, densely and very finely punctulate, at the sides with a deep cavity, before which is a deep tuft of golden-yellow hairs. Elytra blackish brown, with dense yellowish-grey pubescence, and behind the middle, with a common spot of white hairs, weakly grooved, the grooves with from transverse to quadrate punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly. Sternum and legs reddish brown, the femora paler on the under side; abdomen reddish brown, the apex and the hind margins of the segments pale red.